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From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE.

BY WILLIAM H. M'CALLA.

CHAPTER I.

England, at the time we are writing of, which was in the reign of Richard the Second, was involved in so many dangerous and expensive wars, and the Treasury being nearly exhausted, large and constant supplies were demanded by the administration; and at each new, and what appeared exorbitant demand, the murmers of the people rose in proportion, and as their indignation had long been increasing from these expressions, a tax of three groats on each person fanned it into a flame.

But in no place was the indignation greater, than in a small village of ——, near London, where the incident occurred which has given rise to my tale.

In a small house situated in the lower part of the town, with a shop adjoining, in which the hammer was always to be heard ringing upon the anvil, there resided an old man, well known, to the inhabitants of the village by the name of Wat Adair.

Wat Adair was a widower; he having lost one of the most exemplary wives shortly after their marriage. He was about the middle height, stout and well formed, though slightly bent with age; and although three-score years had passed over his brow, silvering his hair, and leaving many a deep furrow in his cheek; yet Old Time had dealt lightly with him, and he was still hale and hearty. He possessed a bright eye, which age could not dim, and a daughter—his only child, whom he loved better than his life.

Mary Adair was indeed the very realization of all that is lovely in a female. Small, yet graceful as the fawn, with eyes black as night, and hair that might have vied with the glossy plumage of the raven's wing; a complexion of dazzling clearness, in which the rich blood started at every pulsation of the heart; a small mouth, with ripe, pouting lips, just parted sufficiently to show a set of teeth of pearly hue, a clear, melodious voice, gushing forth sweetly as the song of birds, united to that loveliest charm of woman, a sweet disposition; rendered her at once the idol of all the women, and the subject of contention, between all the beaux in the village.

But Mary herself was the only one, who appeared to be unaware of the power of fascination she possessed over all who beheld her. Innocent and artless as an angel, she had long before the period at which this tale commences, bestowed the whole treasure of her affection upon Frank St. Aubrey, the son of a widowed lady, residing in the village.

Frank was in every way worthy of his good fortune in being beloved by Mary, possessing an elegant form and a set of features which, if not decidedly handsome, were yet of a noble expression, and appeared to command the respect of all who knew him; and there was but one obstacle to prevent his rising to be classed among the noblest in the land. He was poor: and employed as foreman to Adair's shop, and thus became acquainted with Mary, and formed that friendship which so shortly after ripened into love.

And Wat had promised him, that should he ever gain enough of this world's riches to support a wife, that Mary should be his. And this bright hope supported him through many a day of weary labor.

Now there is an old adage which says "the course of true love never did run smooth," and it is not to be supposed that the love existing between Mary and St. Aubrey, should differ from all others in this respect. Far from it—for besides labouring under the disadvantage of poverty, he beheld in the person of Richard Wolfstien a rival, in whom there existed all the hatred which disappointed love or energy could excite.

Richard Wolfstien was the son and only child of a wealthy farmer, residing a short distance from the village; and who had reared up his son in a manner calculated to cause him to be disliked by almost all who knew him.

Reared in the midst of every luxury, and never having the slightest wish ungratified, so much was he his parent, he had become haughty and overbearing in his manner; and felt more keenly the chagrin which his ill success in courtship to Mary excited.

When these circumstances, it is not surprising that he should find no favor in the eyes of Mary; on the contrary, she took every opportunity of convincing him how bitterly he was despised by her. It was in vain; for armed to a persevering disposition, he possessed consumate impudence and boldness, taking advantage of every opportunity to press his suit, thinking to gain by perseverance what he could not otherwise accomplish.

The ill success of his son's suit so aggravated the hatred which old Wolfstien entertained towards St. Aubrey, that both father and son united in determining to embrace the first opportunity of gaining revenge, on what they imagined was injury received. This determination was considerably augmented by an event which took place shortly after.

One evening after the labors of the day were over, and he had partaken of his frugal meal, Frank, as was his usual custom, went to pay a visit to Mary.

On arriving at the house what was his surprise on entering, to behold Richard Wolfstien, and what was still worse, in an apparently very ill humour.

This by no means added to the pleasurable feelings of St Aubrey, for he was well aware of the passionate disposition of his rival, and was fearful of a quarrel as it might lead to blows and perhaps bloodshed. Determined, therefore, to make a show of good nature and friendship, hoping by this means, to overcome his rival's surly mood, St. Aubrey addressed him in a pleasant manner. But in vain, he remained dogged and sullen, replying to St. Aubrey's remarks in a bitter and sarcastic manner.

This ill humour, Mary's treatment was not at all calculated to dispel, for he had so disgusted her by his importunate and disagreeable conduct, that she determined to repulse him on the least advances, and on this evening she had treated him particularly cool, which chagrined him beyond expression.

But to St. Aubrey, Mary's whole demeanor was changed, and she exhibited so much delight at seeing him, and welcomed him with so much real pleasure beaming in her pretty face, that Wolfstien was absolutely maddened with rage and jealousy. He could bear it no longer, but putting on his hat he cast one fierce and malignant glance at St. Aubrey, and darted from the room without even saying "good night" to Mary.

Both were considerably startled at such strange conduct, although neither Mary nor St. Aubrey lamented his absence. Indeed it was a great relief, and they sat and chatted over the past and their prospects for the future until the clock struck ten—St. Aubrey's usual hour of departure.

At this moment, Wat, who had been at a public meeting held in the village, entered the room, and perceiving St. Aubrey was about to depart, said—

"Well, Frank, I suppose we shall not see each other for some time."

"Indeed," replied the other, "why so?"

"Why," continued Wat, "I intend starting on a journey to some distance in the morning, and as the business I have to transact, will require some time in its completion, I will be unable to return for several days.

"That is unfortunate," replied Frank, "as I wished to go away myself in the morning, but it is of no importance; I will stay and take care of Mary. Shall I, Mary?"

"Oh! yes, do stay, Frank," cried Mary, "for I am fearful of Richard Wolfstien."

"Fear not, dearest," "he shall not harm you—not at least while I am living; so good by Mary; God protect you on your journey, Wat. A hearty shake of the hand from Wat, a kiss from Mary, and he had left the house to seek his home.

Leaving Frank to seek his humble dwelling, we will once more return to Wolfstien, who, running out of Adair's house, did not halt or slacken in his rapid gait, until he arrived at the mansion of his parent. His father, who was seated in his library, started at beholding Richard burst into the room, his face inflamed with anger, and his whole appearance disordered.

"What is the matter, Richard?" inquired the old man, who had secretly divined the cause.

"Father," replied the other, "this night I have been treated with scorn, and by a woman."

"Who is she?" inquired the old man.

"Mary Adair, father," said Wolfstien; "she must become my wife; if not by fair means, by Heavens she shall by force. And as for St. Aubrey, we must have some means of despatching him. I must and will have revenge."

"So you shall, my son," replied the old man; "I have been thinking over it; so listen and I will tell you of a scheme I have in view."

"What is it?" eagerly demanded the other, who was anxious to hear any scheme which promised revenge.

"Listen, then," was the reply. "You must know, Richard, that you have been appointed one of the tax collectors under the new law, and I propose that you go down to Wat's house to-morrow evening, and as Wat, I know, will be away, demand the tax of his daughter; she of course will refuse to pay it, without seeing her father, and you under pretence of taking her to prison, secretly convey her to my country house in ——, where she can be made to conform to your desires."

"But," said the other, "suppose she should scream, that would arouse the neighbors, and all would be discovered."

"Never fear," replied the father, "I will be waiting behind the house, with a handkerchief to stop her mouth, and together we can carry off the prize. So, to-morrow night we will try it: Mind you're ready."

"Never fear me," replied the junior Wolfstien; "I will do any thing to gain Mary and revenge."

CHAPTER II.

The next evening, between ten and eleven o'c, both father and son might have been seen wending their way along the road leading from their house to that of Wat Adair's.

On arriving at Adair's, old Wolfstien, as was agreed, took up his post behind the house, while the other knocked loudly at the street door.

It was opened by Mary, who started at beholding the dreaded form of Wolfstien, for ever since the night on which he rushed from the house in such a rage, she had felt a secret horror of being left alone with him. Collecting her scattered and alarmed spirits, she said—

"Father is not at home, Master Wolfstien."

"Is he not, my pretty dear?" said Wolfstien, familiarly the more so, as he was not entirely sober. "Is he not? so much the better; all I want of you, my love, is six groats, for I came to get the tax, my dear little Mary," he said, leering on her.

"You will have to call when father comes home," replied Mary, trembling with fear, and attempting to pass him and go out of the door.

"Oh! no," replied Wolfstien, preventing her, "you must pay the tax or go with me."

"I will do neither, sir," replied Mary, her indignation fully aroused; "if you are a man, sir, you will cease your impertinance and depart, if not, I shall call for help."

"No, you will not," replied Wolfstien, enraged at her words, "you will go with me;' and, seizing her by the waist, he attempted to force her towards him.

"Unhand me, sir!" cried Mary, "or I will scream this instant."

"Do scream, my dear, do, you look so pretty," and he attempted to kiss her.

Mary, with a great effort, threw him from her, at the same time screaming loudly.

Meanwhile Frank, who had left the house a few minutes before Wolfstien reached it, had proceeded to the village store to purchase some articles, and on his return, when at a short distance from Adair's, heard the scream of Mary.

Rushing to the house, and beholding Mary struggling in the arms of Wolfstien, he cried—

"Unhand her, villain, or I will throttle you," at the same time seizing him by the neck and throwing him with such force as to cause him to strike against an opposite wall.

"Defend yourself," cried Wolfstien, drawing his sword, "or I will murder you."

Taking down a sword of Wat's, which hung upon the wall, St. Aubrey stood upon the defensive, determined not to strike his adversary if he could avoid it.

Wolfstien, who was perfectly beside himself with rage, rushed with great fury upon St. Aubrey, who put forth his sword to parry the blow aimed at him. The other, unsteady from the liquor he had drank, struck his foot, fell heavily forward, and the sword of St. Aubrey, passed through his body.

Wolfstien uttered but one groan, and making even then a slight blow with his sword, fell to the floor a corpse.

"Good heaveus, Frank!" cried Mary, horrified, "what have you done? He is dead. I will call for help;" and she ran in her bewilderment out of the back door.

Old Wolfstien, who was not aware of the death of his son, instantly seized her, and, putting the handkerchief over her mouth to prevent her screaming, bore her off in triumph to his house, without, unfortunately for Mary, meeting a single person on the road

In vain she struggled—implore or scream she could not—he only clasped her more securely, until at last she fainted in his arms from sheer exhaustion.

Leaving Mary to the tender mercies of the elder Wolfstien, we will return to the room in Adair's house, in which we left St Aubrey standing over the dead body of his rival, his sword clotted with blood and his mind in a state of mental abberation.

In this position he had stood until those of the villagers, who were aroused from their slumbers by the cries of Mary, had hastened to the spot where to their horror and astonishment, they beheld Frank St. Aubrey standing over the dead body of Richard Wolfstien.

Struck with amazement, they instantly arrested him for the murder.

In vain he protested he was innocent of the crime of which he was accused; and stated the facts of the case to the crowd of villagers who filled the room. In vain he begged they would not take him to prison for his mother's sake; it was useless, the evidence was too glaring to believe aught in his defence.

And for Mary.—In vain a strict and scrutinizing search was made at Frank's request No clue could be gained of her aiding place, and it was soon given up as fruitless.

Some of the oldest men and women in the village shook their heads prophetically, and whispered dark hints as to the sudden disappearance of Mary Adair.

That night Frank was taken before the village squire, who, though much inclined in his behalf, and wishing to believe him innocent, could not with such strong evidence of his guilt do otherwise than commit him to the jail, to await the trial at the next Assizes, which were shortly to be held in the village.

Frank's mother, when she heard the dreadful intelligence, fell into strong convulsions, which brought on a serious illness.

The sad intelligence soon reached the ear of Frank, and caused him to feel doubly wretched, as he paced the damp and narrow cell, in which he was confined

And Mary.—In vain he raked his brain to what could have happened to her; for the idea of her being carried away never entered the portals of his imagination. And then to think of his poor mother lying ill, and he confined for murder; perhaps she, too, believed him guilty, there was agony in the thought, and Frank sunk upon his prison floor in misery and despair.

When Mary Adair awoke from the death-like swoon into which she had fallen, she found herself reclining upon a sofa couch in an elegantly furnished apartment, without being aware of where she was, or how she came into such a situation.

It is explained.—Old Wolfstien had carried Mary to his own house, where pouring a quantity of drugged liquor down her throat, he placed her in his carriage, and, driving with all speed, reached his country house, ere Mary awoke, placed her in the above situation, and then left her, locking the room door.

The situation she was in, her being carried off, and the dreadful recollection of the murder, all pressed upon the brain of Mary like the confused and indistinct remembrance of some terrible dream.

Rising up from her couch and going to the door, with the intention of making some enquiries as to her situation, what was her surprise to find it was locked from the outside.

Dark and dreadful thoughts now crowded upon her imagination, and already she pictured to herself the possibility of Wolfstien's intending to murder her; or perhaps offer violence, which to a being of her pure virtue, was far worse than death. Whilst her imagination was brooding over these melancholly thoughts, the room door was suddenly opened, and an old, white-haired man entered with some refreshments, which he said his master had bade him take up with his respects, and say that anything she might wish for would be given her, but that she need not leave the room for certainly not less than six weeks—probably not for six months—and possibly not for years.

Having delivered this cheering intelligence, he departed, leaving Mary once more alone. She endeavored to partake of the refreshments that were spread before her, but it was in vain; the old man's words had robbed her of her appetite, and caused her to feel sick at heart. Her head felt giddy, and she sank upon the couch. A gentle sleep stole over her, and she forgot for a period her misery in slumber.

CHAPTER III.

Six long weary weeks to St. Aubrey had now passed since the period of his incarceration. The dreaded yet long expected day had at length arrived the day appointed for the Assizes which was to decide his fate.

A great excitement prevailed in the village—Most of the inhabitants were inclined to believe him innocent; for he had always borne an irreproachable character. The village lawyer, who was a warm friend of St. Aubrey, promised to make every exertion to clear him of the foul imputation.

The time appointed for the trial at length arrived, and St Aubrey, pale and bearing the traces of intense mental agony upon his brow, was placed at the bar, and pleaded "not guilty," to the charge of murder, in a clear firm voice All admired the firmness of his look, and his extremely interesting appearance. The witnesses were then called. The evidence appeared conclusive, even to the testimony of old Wat, who was compelled to admit that the prisoner and Wolfstien were never upon amicable terms with each other

The counsel on each side now addressed the jury—St. Aubrey's making a most powerful appeal in his behalf. A fatal stillness now reigned over all who were present, for the jury had retired to deliberate upon their verdict. A few minutes sufficed. A breathless calm now prevailed. A pin could have been heard to drop when, on their return, the question was put to the foreman of the jury—'Guilty or not guilty?'

"*Guilty of wilful murder!*" was the response, and a loud groan from many present proclaimed the feelings of the spectators.

The dreadful sentence of "Death!" was then passed upon the prisoner, and St. Aubrey was condemned to be executed in the short space of six days.

He uttered not a groan as the solemn word fell from the judge's lips; but when he had concluded, a deep sob told the anguish of his heart But, collecting all his firmness, Frank followed the officer with a steady step out of the court, turning but once, and then to cast a look of deep, ineffable scorn upon old Wolfstien, who was seated among the witnesses, unsuspected. The face of the latter was lighted with a demoniacal smile of joy as he beheld the prisoner removed.

And Frank's mother. Ever since the news of his confinement reached her, she had been in lingering illness, caused by grief and anxiety; and now, when she was told he was to die an ignominious death, her poor spirit could trouble no more, but sank to that sleep which knows no waking—blessing Frank with her last breath, and declaring her entire belief in his innocence.

CHAPTER IV.

Six long tiresome weeks to Mary had now passed since she first became a captive in Wolfstien's house. During that time, he had not visited her once, for the death of her son left him no reason for detaining her, except to prevent her being present at the trial of St Aubrey. He now determined to keep her confined until after his execution, and then, by making her swear never to reveal the secret of her captivity secure his own person, and obtain a dreadful revenge. One day, Mary was seated by her chamber window, gazing out in admiration at the rich scene of nature which was spread before her All around the house, far as the eye could reach, was one vast forest, while here and there, a long wreath of smoke, curling gently upwards, till it became, as it seemed, part of the bright blue sky above, marked the situation of some humble cottage.

A clear, bright stream ran at the bottom of a grassy hill sloping from the house. The birds sang merrily as they hopped from limb to limb upon the forest trees. They were free, and poured forth the joyousness of spirits in song. How different was Mary! Taken away from her home—she knew not whither—confined in a room alone, with no companion to cheer or console her, it is not surprising she should feel overpowered with a sadness, which even the bright scene before her could not dissipate.

A gentle tear, and then another, coursed each other down her cheek, now robbed of its bloom, from anxiety and confinement. Turning sadly from the window—for it only served to nourish her melancholy feelings—she sat down to look over the newspaper of the previous day, which Dennis, the old man, had been kind enough to give her. Glancing her eye carelessly over a long column of intelligence, her attention was riveted upon the following paragraph:

"We learn with regret, that young St. Aubrey has been found guilty of the murder of Richard Wolfstien. He has been sentenced to death, and the execution will take place in three days."

This almost overpowered her. Her head felt giddy, and she would have fallen, had it not been for Dennis, who entered the room at the instant, and supported her to a seat.—Taking a glass of water, which he brought her she said—

"Thank you, Dennis,—I feel much better; but pray be seated."

"Yes ma'am," said Dennis, complying with the request.

"Dennis," continued Mary, "I have a few questions to ask you, to which I hope you will give true and suitable answer. Will you?"

"Certainly ma'am," replied Dennis.

"Have you any children, Dennis," continued Mary, "any that you love?"

"One," replied the other; "a daughter whom I dote on."

"Then listen to me, Dennis," said Mary.—"Suppose some man should take that daughter away, unknown to you, and confine her in some secret place, to further his malicious designs against her lover;—would you blame her for endeavoring to escape?"

"Of course not," replied Dennis.

"And would you not, Dennis, think the man who guarded her should assist her in escaping?"

"Well, as for that," said Dennis, who began to see her meaning, "I can't say; but in such a case, I rather think he ought."

"Then, Dennis," said Mary, eargerly, "you must assist me to escape. I am confined here against my will, unknown to my poor father, who I expect is torn with anxiety at my absence merely to further the designs of that villain Wolfstine. Will you not assist me Dennis?"

"Why it would be a great risk," he replied, musingly. "But what should I get for it?"

"Whatever you demand," said Mary. "Five hundred pounds shall be yours if you desire it. But it must be done quickly, for in three days the young man dies, and all will be in vain."

Mary then briefly related to him the circumstances of the death of Wolfstien, and when she had concluded, he inquired—

"Where do you wish to go to?"

"To London, to the King," said Mary.

"Well, I will assist you," replied Dennis.—"So be ready to-night at twelve. I will have a carriage in waiting."

"Do not fail," said Mary. "You can retire, Dennis, for I need some rest."

And overpowered with fatigue and the excitement of the day, she sank upon the couch, and soon fell into a deep sleep.

She slumbered heavily for many hours, till a loud knock at the room door awakened her. Springing up and opening the door, she ushered in Dennis, who told her that all was ready.

Putting on the hood and cloak which he had brought her, they left the room together. Descending several flight of stairs, they in a short time reached the outer door. Taking down a massive iron bar, and unlocking a huge padlock Dennis threw open the large door, and Mary once more felt the free air of Heaven press against her brow. An open wagon was standing near the door. Dennis assisted Mary into the vehicle, and in a few minutes they were traveling from the scene of her captivity, at a rapid rate.

They travelled thus for many hours, passing in their way several villages, the inhabitants of which ran out to gaze upon them, surprised at seeing a beautiful young female, in an open wagon, travelling at the rate they were, and ere long the far off din, striking upon the ear, proclaimed they were fast approaching the great metropolis, and the next hour she found herself safely situated in an inn in London.

The first thing that Mary did, after a few hours of rest, was to write a letter to her father, and the next was to send for the landlord, and, confiding in him her secret, ask his advice as to what time she could obtain an interview with the king.

The landlord, who was interested by the appearance as well as tale of Mary, informed her that it would be impossible for her to be heard upon such an occasion.

"I will," cried Mary, "I will do any thing to save him; I will go instantly and write it."

"No no," replied the good landlord, "you need rest, retire now, and in the morning I will assist you."

"Thank you, thank you," replied Mary, "I shall never forget your kindness; but I do feel much fatigued, and will retire."

The loud shouting of the persons in the street, the sounds of the music, and the singing

of the various bells throughout the city, awoke Mary the next morning to a sense of her misery and of the arduous duty she was to perform on that day, she had slept long and soundly, and on descending from her room, she discovered the landlord busily engaged in writing upon a scroll of parchment. He said he had begun the petition, and now wished the assistance of Mary.

Mary dictated from the heart, and a petition was quickly drawn up, couched in terms sufficiently warm to move a heart of stone. By the time it was completed, the great noise in the street proclaimed that the procession had started. Mary was quickly prepared, and taking the arm of her kind friend, they succeeded in obtaining, after much trouble and fatigue, (for the crowd was immense,) a situation near where the king was to pass.

Poor Mary! her heart sank within her, as she thought of the slight possibility of the king's noticing her petition upon such an occasion, and amid the din which resounded from every quarter in her ears The king was now passing within a short distance of Mary, and the procession, happily for her, just then paused to allow the advance to proceed.

"Now, now is the time, Mary," cried the landlord.

Mary hesitated but for an instant. The gallows, with all its attendant horrors, mingled with the form of St. Aubrey, rose before her imagination. In an instant she had decided, and rushing through the crowd that surrounded the person of the king, she threw herself upon her knees at his carriage wheels.

"Gracious monarch," cried Mary, bursting into tears, "I beseech you to read this petition.—Grant it for God's sake, and the the blessings of thousands shall rest upon the head of our sovereign."

The king, who was about proceeding in the royal carriage, appeared moved by the earnestness of her appeal, paused for an instant, and replied:

"Madam, this shall be attended to."

"But," cried Mary, "the young man dies tomorrow."

The words were lost upon the king, who turned to his ministers. The trumpets sounded, and the procession moved on.

Mary rose, staggered, and would have fallen, had not the strong arm of *her father* arrested her. She felt no more, but sunk into a deep swoon.

Wat had not recieved the letter from Mary, apprising him of her arrival, until that morning. He immediately hastened to inform St. Aubrey, (who lay in the jail, awaiting his execution,) of the joyful intelligence, but was denied admission. He then lost no time in departing for London.—On arriving at the inn, he learned, to his chagrin and disappointment, that Mary and the landlord had already departed. He had followed, hoping to meet them, in which he fortunately succeeded, at the crisis just mentioned.

When Mary awoke to consciousness, she found herself reclining upon her couch, in her room at the inn, where she was staying, with the form of her father bending over her.

"Father, dear father," cried Mary, and the next moment she was strained to his breast. A long explanation ensued, Wat declaring that he had from the first believed Frank to be innocent

"But how is he? Have you seen him?" eagerly inquired Mary.

"Yes," replied Wat, "a few days since; he is well, but in very low spirits; he requested me to give you this lock of hair as a last gift."

"Here the old man paused, for a tear drop trembled in his eye, and Mary, resting his head upon his bosom, sobbed bitterly.

"Cheer up, cheer up, my child," cried Wat; "the All-seeing eye above will deliver him from danger."

The words of her father fell like sweet music upon the ear of Mary, and she felt that whoever puts their trust in God, rests upon a pillar strong as adamant.

Wretchedly did Mary pass that night, ever and anon awaking from her troubled sleep, with a scream, as some terrible vision of Frank's execution would rise before her The morning dawned at last, the dreadful morn, and Mary watched the first approach of day with a heart overchanged with grief and bitterness, for it brought with it the death knell of St Aubrey.—Eight—nine—ten o'clock struck with fearful sounds upon her ear. It was now the hour of his execution and no news of a pardon had yet arrived. Each stroke of the bell shot like an arrow to the heart of Mary, and burying her head beneath the cover, she endeavered in vain to shut out the dreadful sound. A few minutes after, the door opened and Mary expected to hear her father proclaim the death of St. Aubrey. But no, that was not his step. And yet, who else could it be? She uncovered her head and gazed out. Oh, joy! It was, it was St. Aubrey!

"My God, I thank thee!" cried Mary springing from her couch in her night dress, and regardless, in that moment, of all conventional rules she fell into his arms.

"Dear, dear Mary," cried St. Aubrey, "how long have we been parted!" and he strained the noble girl to his bosom.

After the first burst of joy had subsided, Mary said, "How are you free?"

"By your noble heroism," replied St. Aubrey, "I was pardoned; your father brought it to me himself."

At this happy juncture Wat entered the room, his eyes glistening with happiness, bringing with him the intelligence that Wolfstien had been arrested for high treason, and would suffer the same fate he was so anxious for St. Aubrey.

Mary and St. Aubrey were now completely happy. The king, hearing the tale of Wolfstien's villainy, and pleased with the noble conduct of St. Aubrey, appointed him to fill a station of honor. Old Wat now no longer opposed the union, but consented, and gave his blessing on it.

If my readers can imagine twelve years to have elapsed since the period of the ending of my tale, I will once more convey them to the great city of London, not to the inn mentioned in this tale, the landlord of which had long since gone to rest beneath the church yard sod, but to a handsomely furnished apartment in a house in Belgrave Square.

A merry, crackling fire blazed in the grate.—A handsome round table, with a bright lamp upon it, stood at a short distance from the fire.—Seated around this table were three grown persons. One was an old man, whose silvered head proclaimed his advanced yet hale and hearty age. A fine looking boy sat upon his knee, and listened with breathless interest to an old legend with which the other was entertaining him. The second, a fine looking young man, was engaged in reading, but ever and anon raised his eyes from the page he was perusing, to cast a look of deep, unutterable affection, upon a female who sat opposite to him, engaged in sewing. She was yet beautiful, although the mother of the boy, and a bright, blue-eyed girl who was playing at her feet

Kind reader, need I say that the first was Wat Adair—the other Frank St Aubrey—and the woman—you have guessed it ere now—THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER herself.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!!

Sixty to Eighty killed and wounded!!!

It is with feelings the most acute and painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives. The steamboat Lucy Walker, Capt. Vann, left Louisville for New Orleans on Wednesday, crowded with passengers. When about four or five miles below New Albany, and just before sunset, some part of her machinery got out of order, and the engine was stopped to repair it

While engaged in making necessary repairs the water in the boilers got too low; and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, her boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrific effect. The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above her boilers was blown into thousands of pieces. The U. S. snag boat Gopher, Capt. L. B. Dunham, was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt. Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power.

The Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, and such was the force of the explosion, that parts of the boiler and the boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion, the air was filled with human beings and fragments of beings. One man was blown up fifty yards, and fell with such force as to go entirely through the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely into by a piece of the boiler. Many such heart-rending and sickening incidents occurred.

Before Capt. Dunham reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the water, drown. He however saved the large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat with hooks. Immediately after the explosion, the ladies' cabin took fire, and before it had been consumed, she sunk in twelve or fifteen feet water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of a boat exploding and sinking in the space of a few minutes. The screams and exclamations of the females, and those who were not killed is represented as having been distressing and awful. We believe none of the females on board were injured—some, however, may have been drowned.

The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible even to ascertain the names or number of those killed. There were at least fifty or sixty persons killed and missing, and fifteen or twenty wounded—some seriously. Capt. Dunham left the wounded at New Albany, all of whom were kindly cared for by the hospitable and humane citizens of that town. Capt. Dunham deserves the thanks of the community for his humane and vigorous exertions to save the lives of, and his kindness and attention to the sufferers. He stripped his boat of every blanket, sheet and every thing else necessary for their comfort.—[Louisville Journal.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CHIMNEYS

Says the New Bedford Bulletin, and adds that "it is a fact that the kreosote created by burning wood in an air-tight stove, will destroy the chimney by decomposing the mortar with which the bricks are cemented together. The kreosote acts upon the lime of the mortar and entirely changes its nature." The editor further states that he has "seen chimneys which have been ruined by these stoves; and in some instances where the chimney came in contact with the outer wall of the house, the bricks have fallen out, making a hole through the chimney and wall." We have heard of one similar instance in this town, where an air-tight was used last winter If such is the effect of these stoves, and we are inclined [illegible] it correct, there will be but few [illegible] in a short time, as air-tights are "all the rage." Cooking stoves of this stamp have lately come out, which are 'cracked up to the nines," and are said to be a little better than any others heretofore invented. We see them advertised for sale by the stove dealers in this village, and those who have purchased give them the preference to all others, as they say the ovens are better, being larger. "A new broom sweeps clean," is the old adage, and we suppose a new stove must cook best.—Maine Farmer.

A DISCOVRY.—The Louisville Journal states that Mr R Downey, now living in New Albany, has obtained a patent for a machine to cut tanning leather, by which he can manufacture the article in half the time it has heretofore taken, and save one half of the bark He uses no steam or chemical agent, but simply deprives the hide of a sort of mucus, and introduces the bark liquor by means of his machine.

MORE GOLD.—It is said that a new and very rich Gold mine has been discovered on the lands in the upper part of Moore county, North Carolina. The ore is said to be worth from $10 to $20 a bushel, so far as has been examined. It is imbedded in a blue flint stone. One of the veins is twelve feet wide; but the richest vein is from eight to twelve inches wide.—[N. Y. Tribune

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The catalogue of this ancient and flourishing institution, (just published) contains the names of 154 law students, 153 medical do., 28 theological, 12 resident graduates, 59 seniors, 66 juniors, 71 sops., and 56 freshmen. Total 609. The library contains 46,000 volumes.

VERY GOOD.—Some one says:—A coquette is a rose; from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are reserved for the future husband.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 12, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those as whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION. *Proof:*—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have here-to-fore said such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and no for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. *Proof*—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.
A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another
An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
The ANNEXATION of TEXAS as soon as peaceable consistent with the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of a EXORBITANT TARIFF
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE	*"A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING"*
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace	These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government.

Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound tariff prosperity of the country, and discriminating judgment Such being our belief, we feel might dictate, would do much it to be our duty to urge upon to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions

We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the best means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to our common country.

ELECTION RETURNS!!

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

POLK AND DALLAS

WILL BE

THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES.

We present our readers first of all the glorious News from the

EMPIRE STATE.

The Election in this State was for 36 Electors of President, and Vice President,—for members of Congress,—for Governor, and Lieut. Governor, and for members of the Legislature.

Sufficient returns have been received to show that the State has gone for Polk, Dallas and Democracy There are 59 counties in the State, and we have received returns from 48. In these counties Polk's Majority is 11,355 and the Democratic Gain since 1840 is

18,366!

Eleven counties to be heard from which gave in 1840, for Van Buren,	23,551
" Harrison,	29,853
Harrison Majority in these Counties	6,302

Silas Wright, the excellent democratic candidate for Governor runs ahead of his ticket all over the State, and is sure of an Election.

The complexion of the Legislature, as far as heard from, is 36 Democrats, 17 Whigs, and 2 Natives. Last year 42 Democrats and 16 Whigs in the same counties.

Congressmen elected—8 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 3 Natives.

NEW YORK

has done nobly Next comes

VIRGINIA.

The Latest News from this State is found in the Portland American of Saturday We copy, the following:

TRIUMPHANTLY DEMOCRATIC!!

We surgom the returns that have reached us, says the New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday. In some of the Counties the polls were kept open three days on account of the rain, and in a few others one or more precincts were to be heard from The majorities however, will not be essentially varied.

	1844		1840	
	Polk	Clay.	V B.	Harr'n.
45 Counties	5103	3118	4479	3431.

Democratic gain from 1840, 940.

The Democratic majority in the State was then 1392. Consequently Clay must gain in the remaining counties 2332 in order to carry the State, WHICH IS NOT TO BE EXPECTED. There are 122 counties in the State, including half a dozen boroughs and cities which vote separately The whole number of votes polled in 1840 was 86,394.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks Polk's majority in the State will be from 4000 to 6000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We never expect any thing but good news from this State, and we are never disappointed Her noble Yeomanry are as firm as her Granite Hills. They glory in following on from year to year in the footsteps of their illustrious forefathers,—continue to abide by, and live under the Democratic principles of a Washington, and a Jefferson without resorting to the schemes of Demagogues or the vagaries of mere politicians.

New Hampshire has Elected the Democratic Ticket throughout. She has given a majority for Polk over Clay of about 12,000; and over every-thing about 5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from Pennsylvania we have already. We only refer to this Noble State to say that she like New York, Virginia and New-Hampshire has given her 26 Electorial votes to Polk and Dallas.

These four States give to the Democratic Candidate 85 Electorial Votes.

Ohio, has gone for the Whigs,—given its vote for Clay and a fifty Million Bank. The Whig majority in the State at the October Election was 1,277. The returns which have been received are from Whig authority and we would not vouch for their truth. At far as heard from the Whigs have made a small gain since the October election.

CONNECTICUT, has gone for Clay. by a small majority. She has but six votes to give. All the towns have been heard from except three and they give a Whig Majority of 1,329. The Abolition vote is about 1,800.

RHODE ISLAND.

The private property of Mr. Clay has thrown herself—her whole length into the arms of Whiggery. This State we have ever hoped would go for Clay, unless she fully repented of her wrongs

NEW JERSEY, has gone for Clay, and declared herself for a fifty Million Bank,—a high prohibitory Tariff and the unjust Distribution Policy.

RECAPITULATION.

	Polk.		Clay.
New York	36	Ohio	23
Virginia	17	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania	26	Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	6	Rhode Island	4
		New Jersey	6
	85		47

☞ On the arrival of the news from New York by Mail, on Saturday evening, our Democratic friends prepared to manifest their joy in the usual way. They brought out the

Big Gun!

and the way they spoke to their brethren at a distance was a caution. Thirty-six cartridges were burned in honor of the victory in New York; and to show forth their gratitude at this triumph of principle. These hoarse notes, accompanied by the ringing of the Bell, went booming over the vallies and among the hills, speaking in thunder tones the defeat of Whiggery.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of all our Democratic friends in this region at this glorious result. The occasion is one which must bring joy and gratitude to every Democratic Republican heart.—We hail this news as the sure harbinger of a glorious triumph, and we look upon it as the well settled conviction of the people of the United States.

Votes for Members of Congress.

Town Clerks in the vacant Districts, where elections were appointed yesterday, should bear it in mind that the returns must be in the Secretary's Office within twenty days after the Election. Will they see to it?

Mr. Herrick sent a letter to the Saco Democrat, previous to the election, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress from the 1st District. The letter was not received at this Office in season for publication.

Our Election being over, we shall devote more of our sheet to Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. We learn from the Norway Advertiser that Mr. Edward Hall, while engaged about his business, in a Saw and Shingle Mill, last Wednesday morning, in North Norway, had the thumb and all except the fore finger cut off the right hand by one of the saws. While he was absent to one of his neighbors, to get his hand done up, the Mill took fire and burnt to the ground.

OXFORD COUNTY MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

This Association will hold a meeting at the Court House in this place on Saturday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Singers throughout the County, and Teachers of Music, are invited to attend.

The annual election of Officers for the Association was omitted at the last Quarterly Meeting; but is expected to take place on Saturday.

It costs nothing but *time* to become a member of, and meet with, this Association. Any person desirous of improving his taste in Sacred Music, can well afford this trifling expense.

Millerism Disavowed.—On Tuesday evening, says the New York Commercial, in the Millerite Church, corner of Chrystie and Delancy streets, Mr. Storrs publicly recanted his egregious folly and madness in the second advent. He said, what indeed others besides his congregation had already found out, he was deceived as to the day of the second advent. He had been led astray by excitement and deceived by *mesmerism*, and now most penitently acknowledged his manifold sins and wickedness. He now exorted them to stick to work, &c.

Himes next took his stand in the confessional, and forgetting, we presume, that he had been both the deceiver and deceived, rated the people pretty harshly for their infatuation, and urged them to go home and to work, and stepped down from the rostrum. Storrs has also acknowledged his error in the Midnight Cry, but we do not remember seeing anything there about *mesmerism*.

This is tolerable cool. Confessions are easy; but how is restitution to be made? Perhaps the leaders think they have furnished as much excitement as could be expected at the price.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Up to the time of putting our form to the press, we have received only the following returns. They are not so favorable as we could wish. Yet we have no doubt the State has gone for Polk and Dallas by a handsome majority.

Paris,	Polk, 315	Clay, 92	Birney, 10
Norway,	150	108	26
Hamlin's Gore,	12	1	

From the Daily American.

JACKSON AND ADAMS.

John Q. Adams does many exceedingly silly things. His vanity leads him into many a sorry scrape, from which not even his experience and learning can extricate him. Vanity is, with him an idiosyncrasy. He had it when young—he has it now when old. Time has had no effect upon this great foible in his character, and probably never will. It has already driven him out of the pale of every political party; and he who was once the President of the United States, stands now the wreck of former greatness, [illegible] binning within the [illegible] political [illegible] is left of the once [illegible] "Adams party."

Mr. Adams, [illegible] delivering a lecture, to which he was invited seven months preparation, before the Whig young men of Boston [illegible] to attack Gen. Jackson in an abusive and most insulting manner. By the letter below it will be seen that it is by no means safe to irritate the uncaged lion. The General at once denies the assertions of Mr. Adams. And it is quite clear that it will not be—like the dust-covered issue still pending between Clay and Adams—an "adjourned question of veracity." Old Hickory takes the matter by the horns. Mr. Adams may appeal to his "diary," but the *documents* will be considered better authority It is rather unusual for statesmen, to prefer grave charges, and then bring forward their private journals as evidence! But to the letter:

HERMITAGE, Oct. 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I thank you for the copy of the Intelligencer containing the address of John Q. Adams to discredit the testimony of Mr. Erving, whose statements were referred to in my letter to the Hon. A. V. Brown of February 12th, 1843; and like most of the productions from a diseased mind, proves little else but its own weakness and folly.

My letter to Mr. Brown was published on the 20th of March, 1844, in Washington city, where Mr. Adams was at the time. It has been the subject of comment in the newspaper presses of both parties in all portions of the Union; and the statements of Mr. Erving, and the inferences from them have not been deemed worthy of the notice of Mr. Adams, until now, just before the close of the Presidential canvas, he pretends to have discovered that great in justice had been done him, and he makes a childish appeal to his own "*diary*" to screen him from the odium which has fallen upon his treachery to the best interests of his country.

Mr. Adams has been seven months in preparing this issue of deception for the public. I pledge my countrymen as soon as I can obtain the papers not now in my possession, referred to in the letter to Mr. Brown, to prove not only that Mr. Adams has no cause of complaint against me, but that his veracity, like his diplomacy, cannot be propped up by his "*diary*."

I say in advance of the review I shall take of this extraordinary production of his, thus heralded before the public on the eve of the Presidential election, that the assertion of my having advised the Treaty of 1819 is a barefaced falsehood without the shadow of proof to sustain it; and that the entire address is full of statements at war with truth, and of sentiments hostile to every dictate of patriotism.

Who but a traitor to his country can appeal as Mr. Adams does to the youth of Boston; in the close of his address?

"Your trial is approaching. The spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery are drawn together for the deadly conflict of arms. The annexation of Texas to this Union is the blast of the trumpet for a foreign, civil, servile and fratricidal war, of which the Government of the United States, fallen into faithless hands, has already twice given the signal by a shameless treaty rejected by a thirteen Senates; and again by the glove of defiance hurled by the apostle of nullific tion at the assembled [illegible] of the British empire, [illegible] the extension of slavery throughout the world Young men of Boston; burnish your armor—prepare for the conflict; and I say to you in the language of Galgacus to the ancient Briton—think of your forefathers—think of your posterity!"

What is this but delusion—or, what is worse—a direct appeal to arms to oppose the decision of the American people, should it be favorable to the annexation of Texas to the United States?

I may be blamed for spelling Mr. Erving's name wrong, but I trust I shall never deserve the shame of mistaking the path of duty where my country's rights are involved. I believed from the disclosures made to me of the transactions of 1819, that Mr. Adams surrendered the interests of the United States when he took the Sabine river as the boundary between us and Spane, when he might have gone to the Colorado, if not to the Rio del Norte. Such was the natural inference from the facts stated by Mr. Erving; and there is nothing in the account

now given of the negociation to alter the impression. The address, on the contrary, does not at all relieve Mr. Adams. It proves that he was then as now an alien to the true interests of his country; but he had not then as now the pretext of co-operation with Great Britain in her peaceful endeavors to extinguish slavery throughout the world.

Is there an American patriot that can read the above extract, and other similar ones that may be taken from the address of this monarchist in disguise, without a feeling of horror? Grant that the thousands of those who think with me, that the addition of Texas to our Union would be a national benefit, are in error—are we to be deterred from the expression of our opinions by threats of armed opposition? and it is in this manner that the peaceful policy of Great Britain is to be carried into execution should the American people decide that we are in error? Or does Mr. Adams mean to intimate that the will of Great Britain should be the law for American statesmen, and will be enforced at the point of the bayonet by those descended from the patriots of our revolution?

Instead of going to British history for sentiments worthy of the Republican youth of our country on an occasion so vitally affecting our national safety and honor, I would recommend those in Gen. Washington's Farewell Address, and particularly his warning to us to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations, and whatever is calculated to create sectional or geographical parties at home

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. Robert Armstrong.

MORE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA—SAVAGE RENCONTRE.

Last evening, says the U. S Gazette of Saturday, there was one of those disgraceful riots, which have brought shame upon the city and the fire department. The rowdies belonging to the Weccacoe Hose, attacked the Weccacoe Engine Company's house, on Queen street, with brickbats and other missiles.

A general fight ensued, in the course of which a member of the Weccacoe Engine Company was terribly beaten with a club, and two more were badly shot in the face, by the discharge of a pistol loaded with small shot The members of the Weccacoe, finally retired into their engine house, and that terminated the fight for the time.

THE PALMETTO STATE.

South Carolina has swept the field so cleanly, that there is scarce a vestige of Coonism. In many districts, not a Coon candidate presented himself. The Presidential electors are elected by the Legislature in South Carolina, and the Democrats have an overwhelming majority in both branches. The Democratic majority in the State cannot be less than *twenty-five thousand.*

From the New Orleans Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston Civilian of the 7th ult. contains the reply of Gen Houston to the manifesto which appeared from Gen. Woll, announcing the recommencement of hostilities. It is dated Washington, (Texas.) July 29th, 1844. and is cuttingly caustic. After rebuking the *soi-disant* hero of San Jacinto for his want of diplomatic courtesy in not making his address or communication through the proper channel, the Secretary of State, he refers to the indignation expressed by Santa Anna at what he calls the perfidy of the Texan government in disapproving of the acts of the Texan commissioners, and says:

"I regret much that you have give this complexion to the affairs of the two countries.—When men, by chance or Providence, have been elevated to the rule of nations, and entrusted with the protection of the best interests of the people, it must be considered a misfortune when they entail upon them calamities which their duties as philanthropists should teach them to avert.

When belligerents, even in the most angry excitement of feeling, are arrayed against each other, it is but proper that their chieftains should preserve towards each other that comity which might render each other approachable, and thereby avert great human suffering and the effusion of human blood. When war rages, all ranks and conditions are subject to its agitations and calamities. Texas has already endured the extremest agony, and will endeavor to profit by her experience. Against her you have again denounced war. We await the event.

Eight years ago you were a supplicant, obtained your liberation without ransom, and acknowledged the government of Texas. If Texas existed then as a nation, her recognition since that time by other powers, and her increased commercial relations would well excuse your recognition of a sovereignty now.

But, sir, you speak of your resources and power. They were defied and triumphed over in 1836, and, if you invade Texas in 1841, you will find neither her power, nor the success of her arms less complete.

I desire to know for what reason you have charged the authorities of Texas with *perfidy?* Have they ever given to Mexico any pledge they have not redeemed? They have liberated her chiefs and soldiers taken on the field of battle, without obligation so to do. They are of a race which permit neither their word nor their honor to be falsified. How has it been with Mexico? The capitulation of Fanning was disregarded, and hundreds massacred *in cold blood.* You, indeed, denied a cognizance of the fact declared you were implicated by the falsehood of Gen. Urrea, and that if you ever returned to your country, and came into power, you would execute him for his duplicity. Have you done it? You have power, but to what purpose? Of the inoffensive traders who visited Santa Fee, and capitulated to your officers, what was the treatment? They were slaughtered by the way side when unable to march, and their ears cut off and exhibited as evidences of their destruction—evidences indeed, of barbarity not heard of among nations pretending to be civilized, since the ninth century of the Christian era.

Again, at the surrender of Mier, your officers pledged to the men the protection due to prisoners of war. In fulfillment of which they were soon after barbarously decimated, and the remainder ever since held in chains and prison. They were also to be returned to their homes immediately after their submission. But every pledge given to them *has been violated.* Is this good faith?

You likewise pledged yourself, solemnly, through Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers, to release the Texian prisoners in Mexico, if those of Mexico remaining in Texas should be set at liberty—which was done, on the part of this government, by public proclamation, and safe conduct offered them to return to their country. Have you performed your part of the agreement and your duty? Are they free?

Will all this justify you in charging through Gen. Woll, either the government or citizens of Texas with perfidy or its Executive with double dealing in diplomacy?

I regret sir extermely that it has been my duty to advert to circumstances which must be as disagreeable to you as to myself. But you have invoked it.

If you have denounced war and intend to prosecute it do so presently. We will abide the result. Present yourself with a force that indicates a desire of conquest and with all the appendages of your power, and we may respect your effort. But the marauding incursions which have h retofore characterized your *molestation*, will only serve to excite the contemp of honorable men.

I have the honor to embrace you
With salutations of
The most affectionate regard,
SAM HOUSTON.

MARRIED.

In Oxford, 8th inst., by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Albion K. Norris, of Bangor, to Miss Abba J. Hayes, of Oxford.

DIED.

In Norway, Nov. 2, of consumption, Mrs. Emily J., wife of Mr. James N. Hall, aged about 28.—Oct 7, Mrs. Lydia Swift, aged 82 years.—26th, Martha S. daughter of Mr. John Whitmarsh, aged 23.

In Waterford, Oct. 25th, Mr. John Wilkins, aged 65 years.

In Greenwood, Oct. 24, Miss Elizabeth Pool, aged 22 years.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public,

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to decieve the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals inNew England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whloe name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Clinthum street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecarics, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Hebron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Hebron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1843, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by George Cobb, Collector of said town for said year 1843, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, v.z:—

Names of Owners,	No. of Acres.	Value.	Am't of Tax unpaid.
			$
Josiah D. Bearce,			1, 7
Simeon Briggs,			2, [illegible]
William W Bumpus,			4,87
Tristam G Bicknell,			4.67
Marcus Davee,			3 24
Widow Susanah Davee,			1,92
Jacob Decoster,			10,61
Benjamin F. Pratt,			1,01
Heirs of Ebenezer Perkins,			0,93
Solemon & Zachariah Rowe,			9,07
Nonresident			
Whitman & Welch,	650	650	13.77
George Bridgham,	100	150	3,21
Deficiency of Highway tax in 1842,			1 62
Cyrus Besse,	100	600	10,81

CHRISTOPHER C. CUSHMAN,
Treasurer of said town.
Hebron, November 6th, 1844. *3w27

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL MERRILL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MERCY MERRILL.
Waterford, Oct. 15, 1844. 21

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SARAH CUSHMAN,

late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, A. D 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Bartlett B Cushman, in said Oxford, on the last Saturday of December and the last Saturday of January next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

E. R. HOLMES,
ALANSON BRYANT, } Com'rs.
Nov. 11, 1844. 3w17

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1yN26

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas David P. Stowell, of Paris in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the third day of March, A. D. 1842, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his mortgage Deed, a certain tract of land situated in said Paris, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 64, P. 237, to which reference may be had for a more particular description, and as the condition of the aforesaid mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice of foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

J. B. STOWELL.
Paris, Nov. 4, 1844.

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of Paris will be in session at the Assessors' Office, Paris-Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th of Nov, proximo, for the purpose of examining those who intend to teach School in said town.

Each applicant is requested to present to the Committee a certificate of his good moral character from the Selectmen of the town where he resides, as required by law.

Agents of Districts will confer a favor on the Committee, and save expense to the town, by securing the attendance of the Teacher in his District on the day appointed for examination

Per order of the Committee.
Oct 28, 1844. 3w25

Trial of Ploughs.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that there will be holden on my grounds, in Buckfield Village, on the 5th of Nov next, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. a

PLOUGHING MATCH,

for the purpose of determining the relative merits of the several Cast Iron Ploughs in use in this vicinity; especially the Hearsy plough; the Winslow plough; the Gilmore plough, and the Canton plough; and probably those of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and Prowty & Mears. S. F. BROWN.
Buckfield, Oct. 25, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the thirteth day of November next, at one o'clock P M., all the real estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, deceased. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased in said Sumner, containing one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, (about twenty-five of which is intervale,) having convenient buildings upon the same, pleasantly situated, about one and a half mile from Jackson Village, (so called.) Said premises being subject to a mortgage to Alexander Ryerson to secure certain notes, on which are due three hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents. Said sale will be at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, in said Sumner, and the terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

HENRY C. REED, Administrator.
Oct 23, 1844 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Caleb Snell, Guardian of Jasen, Silas, William K. & Jennett Mitchell, all minor children of Levi Mitchell, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on Thursday following the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Bradley, of Hollis, County of York, Israel B. Bradley, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Samuel Bradley, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the aforesaid named Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of Peter C. Virgin, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Samuel Gowen, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of sixty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Philip Bradford, Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

David Colcord, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah Stowe, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Hannah Shackley, Widow of Elijah Shackley, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Daniel Tewle, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbetts, Jr. late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Foreclosure of a Mortgage.

WHEREAS, Joseph Stuntevant, late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred eight, conveyed unto Seth Morse in his capacity of Treasurer of said town of Paris, and to his successors in office, for the use and benefit of said town of Paris, by deed of Mortgage, two certain tracts or parcels of land lying in Paris aforesaid, one tract being the Easterly half of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Range of Lots in said Paris; the other tract being all that part of Lot number Eleven in Range Seven, aforesaid, that remains after taking off sixty acres at the West end of said Lot which was sold to Josiah Smith, computed to be forty-seven acres more or less—to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars at any term of time within sixteen years then next ensuing, with interest annually.—And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, the subscriber in his capacity of Treasurer and for the use and benefit of said town, hereby claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

ALANSON MELLEN, } Treasurer of the Town of Paris.
Paris, Oct. 24th, 1844. 3w25

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 44.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for fourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysterics, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the livers which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar; observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

Notice.

THE Anniversary of the Tyrocinic Adelphi Society of Hebron Academy, and the Literary performances of the Students, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst at one o'clock P. M.

Address by Stephen Emery, Esq.

J. W. ALLEN,
R. W. CAM,
F. C. BUCK, } Com't of Arrangements
Oct. 15, 1844. *23

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

ABIGAIL WALKER,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES WALKER.
Fryeburg, Aug. 6, 1844. 26

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfereing, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.
June 17, 1844. 3m6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A M, all the real estate of

DANIEL STOWELL,

late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm, of the late deceased in Paris, subject to the Widow's right of Dower. Also, the reversion of the Widow's right of Dower therein.

Said sale will be on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS HILL, Administrator.
Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. *24

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JAMES PERRY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER S. THAYER.
Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. 24*

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private sale, at the house of the subscriber in Waterford, on Saturday the twenty-third day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of said Waterford, deceased, as will produce the sum of ninety-five dollars. Said real estate consists of one undivided half of a piece of land situated in the Village in Waterford, containing about two acres known as the Parsonage Lot.

ABIGAIL BERRY, Administratrix.
Waterford, Oct 21, 1844. 3w24

of the various bells throughout the city, awoke Mary the next morning to a sense of her misery and of the arduous duty she was to perform on that day, she had slept long and soundly, and on descending from her room, she discovered the landlord busily engaged in writing upon a scroll of parchment. He said he had begun the petition, and now wished the assistance of Mary.

Mary dictated from the heart, and a petition was quickly drawn up, couched in terms sufficiently warm to move a heart of stone. By the time it was completed, the great noise in the street proclaimed that the procession had started. Mary was quickly prepared, and taking the arm of her kind friend, they succeeded in obtaining, after much trouble and fatigue, (for the crowd was immense,) a situation near where the king was to pass.

Poor Mary! her heart sank within her, as she thought of the slight possibilty of the king's noticing her petition upon such an occasion, and amid the din which resounded from every quarter in her ears The king was now passing within a short distance of Mary, and the procession, happily for her, just then paused to allow the advance to proceed.

"Now, now is the time, Mary," cried the landlord.

Mary hesitated but for an instant. The gallows, with all its attendant horrors, mingled with the form of St. Aubrey, rose before her imagination. In an instant she had decided, and rushing through the crowd that surrounded the person of the king, she threw herself upon her knees at his carriage wheels.

"Gracious monarch," cried Mary, bursting into tears, "I beseech you to read this petition.—Grant it for God's sake, and the the blessings of thousands shall rest upon the head of our sovereign."

The king, who was about proceeding in the royal carriage, appeared moved by the earnestness of her appeal, paused for an instant, and replied:

"Madam, this shall be attended to."

"But," cried Mary, "the young man dies tomorrow."

The words were lost upon the king, who turned to his ministers. The trumpets sounded, and the procession moved on.

Mary rose, staggered, and would have fallen, had not the strong arm of *her father* arrested her. She felt no more, but sunk into a deep swoon.

Wat had not recieved the letter from Mary, apprising him of her arrival, until that morning. He immediately hastened to inform St. Aubrey, (who lay in the jail, awaiting his execution,) of the joyful intelligence, but was denied admission. He then lost no time in departing for London.—On arriving at the inn, he learned, to his chagrin and disappointment, that Mary and the landlord had already departed. He had followed, hoping to meet them, in which he fortunately succeeded, at the crisis just mentioned.

When Mary awoke to consciousness, she found herself reclining upon her couch, in her room at the inn, where she was staying, with the form of her father bending over her.

"Father, dear father," cried Mary, and the next moment she was strained to his breast. A long explanation ensued, Wat declaring that he had from the first believed Frank to be innocent

"But how is he? Have you seen him?" eagerly inquired Mary.

"Yes," replied Wat, "a few days since; he is well, but in very low spirits; he requested me to give you this lock of hair as a last gift."

"Here the old man paused, for a tear drop trembled in his eye, and Mary, resting his head upon his bosom, sobbed bitterly.

"Cheer up, cheer up, my child," cried Wat; "the All-seeing eye above will deliver him from danger."

The words of her father fell like sweet music upon the ear of Mary, and she felt that whoever puts their trust in God, rests upon a pillar strong as adamant.

Wretchedly did Mary pass that night, ever and anon awaking from her troubled sleep, with a scream, as some terrible vision of Frank's execution would rise before her. The morning dawned at last, the dreadful morn, and Mary watched the first approach of day with a heart overchanged with grief and bitterness, for it brought with it the death knell of St Aubrey.—Eight—nine—ten o'clock struck with fearful sounds upon her ear. It was now the hour of his execution and no news of a pardon had yet arrived. Each stroke of the bell shot like an arrow to the heart of Mary, and burying her head beneath the cover, she endeavered in vain to shut out the dreadful sound. A few minutes after, the door opened and Mary expected to hear her father proclaim the death of St. Aubrey. But no, that was not his step. And yet, who else could it be? She uncovered her head and gazed out. Oh, joy! It was, it was St. Aubrey!

"My God, I thank thee!" cried Mary springing from her couch in her night dress, and regardless, in that moment, of all conventional rules she fell into his arms.

"Dear, dear Mary," cried St. Aubrey, "how long have we been parted!" and he strained the noble girl to his bosom.

After the first burst of joy had subsided, Mary said, "How are you free?"

"By your noble heroism," replied St. Aubrey, "I was pardoned; your father brought it to me himself."

At this happy juncture Wat entered the room, his eyes glistening with happiness, bringing with him the intelligence that Wolfstien had been arrested for high treason, and would suffer the same fate he was so anxious for St. Aubrey.

Mary and St. Aubrey were now completely happy. The king, hearing the tale of Wolfstien's villainy, and pleased with the noble conduct of St. Aubrey, appointed him to fill a station of honor. Old Wat now no longer opposed the union, but consented, and gave his blessing on it.

If my readers can imagine twelve years to have elapsed since the period of the ending of my tale, I will once more convey them to the great city of London, not to the inn mentioned in this tale, the landlord of which had long since gone to rest beneath the church yard sod, but to a handsomely furnished apartment in a house in Belgrave Square.

A merry, crackling fire blazed in the grate.—A handsome round table, with a bright lamp upon it, stood at a short distance from the fire.—Seated around this table were three grown persons. One was an old man, whose silvered head proclaimed his advanced yet hale and hearty age. A fine looking boy sat upon his knee, and listened with breathless interest to an old legend with which the other was entertaining him. The second, a fine looking young man, was engaged in reading, but ever and anon raised his eyes from the page he was perusing, to cast a look of deep, unutterable affection, upon a female who sat opposite to him, engaged in sewing. She was yet beautiful, although the mother of the boy, and a bright, blue-eyed girl who was playing at her feet.

Kind reader, need I say that the first was Wat Adair—the other Frank St Aubrey—and the woman—you have guessed it ere now—THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER herself.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!!

Sixty to Eighty killed and wounded!!!

It is with feelings the most acute and painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives. The steamboat Lucy Walker, Capt. Vann, left Louisville for New Orleans on Wednesday, crowded with passengers. When about four or five miles below New Albany, and just before sunset, some part of her machinery got out of order, and the engine was stopped to repair it.

While engaged ie making necessary repairs the water in the boilers got too low; and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, her boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrific effect. The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above her boilers was blown into thousands of pieces. The U. S. snag boat Gopher, Capt. L. B. Dunham, was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt. Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power.

The Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, and such was the force of the explosion, that parts of the boiler and the boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion, the air was filled with human beings and fragments of beings. One man was blown up fifty yards, and fell with such force as to go entirely through the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely into by a piece of the boiler. Many such heart-rending and sickening incidents occurred.

Before Capt. Dunham reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the water, drown. He however saved the large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat with hooks. Immediately after the explosion, the ladies' cabin took fire, and before it had been consumed, she sunk in twelve or fifteen feet water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of a boat exploding and sinking in the space of a few minutes. The screams and exclamations of the females, and those who were not killed is represented as having been distressing and awful. We believe none of the females on board were injured—some, however, may have been drowned.

The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible even to ascertain the names or number of those killed. There were at least fifty or sixty persons killed and missing, and fifteen or twenty wounded—some seriously. Capt. Dunham left the wounded at New Albany, all of whom were kindly cared for by the hospitable and humane citizens of that town. Capt. Dunham deserves the thanks of the community for his humane and vigorous exertions to save the lives of, and his kindness and attention to the sufferers. He stripped his boat of every blanket, sheet and every thing else necessary for their comfort.—[Louisville Journal.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CHIMNEYS.

Says the New Bedford Bulletin, and adds that "it is a fact that the kreosote created by burning wood in an air-tight stove, will destroy the chimney by decomposing the mortar with which the bricks are cemented together. The kreosote acts upon the lime of the mortar and entirely changes its nature." The editor further states that he has "seen chimneys which have been ruined by these stoves; and in some instances where the chimney came in contact with the outer wall of the house, the bricks have fallen out, making a hole through the chimney and wall." We have heard of one similar instance in this town, where an air-tight was used last winter If such is the effect of these stoves, and we are inclined to think it correct, there will be but few soon in a short time, as air-tights are "all the rage." Cooking stoves of this stamp have lately come out, which are 'cracked up to the nines," and are said to be a little better than any others heretofore invented. We see them advertised for sale by the stove dealers in this village, and those who have purchased give them the preference to all others, as they say the ovens are better, being larger. "A new broom sweeps clean," is the old adage, and we suppose a new stove must cook best.—Maine Farmer.

A DISCOVRY.—The Louisville Journal states that Mr. R Downey, now living in New Albany, has obtained a patent for a machine to ed in tanning leather, by which he can manufacture the article in half the time it has heretofore taken, and save one half of the bark He uses no steam or chemical agent, but simply deprives the hide of a sort of mucus, and introdutes the bark liquor by means of his machine.

MORE GOLD.—It is said that a new and very rich Gold mine has been discovered on the lands in the upper part of Moore county, North Carolina. The ore is said to be worth from $10 to $20 a bushel, so far as has been examined. It is imbedded in a blue flint stone. One of the veins is twelve feet wide; but the richest vein is from eight to twelve inches wide.—[N. Y. Tribune

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The catalogue of this ancient and flourishing institution, (just published) contains the names of 154 law students, 153 medical do., 28 theological, 12 resident graduates, 50 seniors, 66 juniors, 71 sops., and 56 freshmen. Total 609. The library contains 46,000 volumes.

VERY GOOD.—Some one says:—A coquette is a rose; from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are reserved for the future husband.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 12, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION. *Proof*:—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. *Proof*.—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.
A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.
An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
The ANNEXATION of TEXAS as soon as peaceable considering the rightful offer Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of a EXORBITANT TARIFF
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE	*"A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING"*
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; as we consider both unconstitutional and unjust.	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances.
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.	These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country.
Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much it to be our duty to urge upon to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions	Such being our belief, we feel all an examination of these principles, in both sides, and by all means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to our common country.

ELECTION RETURNS!!

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

POLK AND DALLAS

WILL BE

THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES.

We present our readers first of all the glorious News from the

EMPIRE STATE.

The Election in this State was for 36 Electors of President, and Vice President,—for members of Congress,—for Governor, and Lieut. Governor, and for members of the Legislature.

Sufficient returns have been received to show that the State has gone for Polk, Dallas and Democracy There are 59 counties in the State, and we have received returns from 48. In these counties Polk's Majority is 11,355 and the Democratic Gain since 1840 is

18,366!

Eleven counties to be heard from which gave in 1840, for Van Buren, 23,551

" Harrison, 29,853

Harrison Majority in these Counties 6,302

Silas Wright, the excellent democratic candidate for Governor runs ahead of his ticket all over the State, and is sure of an Election.

The complexion of the Legislature, as far as heard from, is 36 Democrats, 17 Whigs, and 2 Natives. Last year 42 Democrats and 16 Whigs in the same counties.

Congressmen elected—8 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 3 Natives.

NEW YORK

has done nobly. Next comes

VIRGINIA.

The Latest News from this State is found in the Portland American of Saturday We copy the following:

TRIUMPHANTLY DEMOCRATIC!!

We subjoin the returns that have reached us, says the New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday. In some of the Counties the polls were kept open three days on account of the rain, and in a few others one or more precincts were to be heard from. The majorities however, will not be essentially varied.

	1844		1840	
	Polk	Clay.	V. B.	Harr'n.
45 Counties	5103	3118	4479	3431.

Democratic gain from 1840, 940.

The Democratic majority in the State was then 1392. Consequently Clay must gain in the remaining counties 2332 in order to carry the State, WHICH IS NOT TO BE EXPECTED. There are 122 counties in the State, including half a dozen boroughs and cities which vote separately The whole number of votes polled in 1840 was 86,394.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks Polk's majority in the State will be from 4000 to 6000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We never expect any thing but good news from this State, and we are never disappointed Her noble Yeomanry are as firm as her Granite Hills. They glory in following on from year to year in the footsteps of their illustrious forefathers,—continue to abide by, and live under the Democratic principles of a Washington, and a Jefferson without resorting to the schemes of Demagogues or the vagaries of mere politicians.

New Hampshire has Elected the Democratic Ticket throughout. She has given a majority for Polk over Clay of about 12,000; and over every-thing about 5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from Pennsylvania we have already. We only refer to this Noble State to say that she like New York, Virginia and New-Hampshire has given her 26 Electorial votes to Polk and Dallas.

These four States give to the Democratic Candidate 85 Electorial Votes.

Ohio, has gone for the Whigs,—given its vote for Clay and a fifty Million Bank. The Whig majority in the State at the October Election was 1,277. The returns which have been received are from Whig authority and we would not vouch for their truth. At far as heard from the Whigs have made a small gain since the October election.

CONNECTICUT, has gone for Clay, by a small majority. She has but six votes to give. All the towns have been heard from except three and they give a Whig Majority of 1,329. The Abolition vote is about 1,800.

RHODE ISLAND.

The private property of Mr. Clay has thrown herself—her whole length into the arms of Whiggery. This State we have ever hoped would go for Clay, unless she fully repented of her wrongs.

NEW JERSEY, has gone for Clay, and declared herself for a fifty Million Bank,—a high prohibitory Tariff and the unjust Distribution Policy.

RECAPITULATION.

	Polk.		Clay.
New York	36	Ohio	23
Virginia	17	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania	26	Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	6	Rhode Island	4
		New Jersey	6
	85		47

☞On the arrival of the news from New York by Mail, on Saturday evening, our Democratic friends prepared to manifest their joy in the usual way. They brought out the

Big Gun!

and the way they spoke to their brethren at a distance was a caution. Thirty-six cartridges were burned in honor of the victory in New York; and to show forth their gratitude at this triumph of principle. These hoarse notes, accompanied by the ringing of the Bell, went booming over the vallies and among the hills, speaking in thunder tones the defeat of Whiggery.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of all our Democratic friends in this region at this glorious result. The occasion is one which must bring joy and gratitude to every Democratic Republican heart.—We hail this news as the sure harbinger of a glorious triumph, and we look upon it as the well settled conviction of the people of the United States.

Votes for Members of Congress.

Town Clerks in the vacant Districts, where elections were appointed yesterday, should bear it in mind that the returns must be in the Secretary's Office within twenty days after the Election. Will they see to it?

Mr. Herrick sent a letter to the Saco Democrat, previous to the election, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress from the 1st District. The letter was not received at this Office in season for publication.

Our Election being over, we shall devote more of our sheet to Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. We learn from the Norway Advertiser that Mr. Edward Hall, while engaged about his business, in a Saw and Shingle Mill, last Wednesday morning, in North Norway, had the thumb and all except the fore finger cut off the right hand by one of the saws. While he was absent to one of his neighbors, to get his hand done up, the Mill took fire and burnt to the ground.

OXFORD COUNTY MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

This Association will hold a meeting at the Court House in this place on Saturday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Singers throughout the County, and Teachers of Music, are invited to attend.

The annual election of Officers for the Association was omitted at the last Quarterly Meeting; but is expected to take place on Saturday.

It costs nothing but *time* to become a member of, and meet with, this Association. Any person desirous of improving his taste in Sacred Music, can well afford this trifling expense.

Millerism Disavowed.—On Tuesday evening, says the New York Commercial, in the Millerite Church, corner of Chrystie and Delancy streets, Mr. Storrs publicly recanted his egregious folly and madness in the second advent. He said, what indeed others besides his congregation had already found out, he was deceived as to the day of the second advent. He had been led astray by excitement and deceived by *mesmerism*, and now most penitently acknowledged his manifold sins and wickedness. He now exorted them to stick to work, &c.

Himes next took his stand in the confessional, and forgetting, we presume, that he had been both the deceiver and deceived, rated the people pretty harshly for their infatuation, and urged them to go home and to work, and stepped down from the rostrum. Storrs has also acknowledged his error in the Midnight Cry, but we do not remember seeing anything there about *mesmerism*.

This is tolerable cool. Confessions are easy; but how is restitution to be made? Perhaps the leaders think they have furnished as much excitement as could be expected at the price.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Up to the time of putting our form to the press, we have received only the following returns. They are not so favorable as we could wish. Yet we have no doubt the State has gone for Polk and Dallas by a handsome majority.

Paris,	Polk, 315	Clay, 92	Birney, 16
Norway,	150	108	26
Hamlin's Gore,	12	1	

From the Daily *American*.

JACKSON AND ADAMS.

John Q. Adams does many exceedingly silly things. His vanity leads him into many a sorry scrape, from which not even his experience and learning can extricate him. Vanity is, with him an idiosyncrasy. He had it when young—he has it now when old. Time has had no effect upon this great foible in his character, and probably never will. It has already driven him out of the pale of every political party; and he who was once the President of the United States, stands now the wreck of former greatness, combining within his own solitary person all that is left of the once [illegible] A lone party."

Mr. Adams, governor of Massachusetts, [illegible] delivering a lecture, to which he has devoted seven months preparation, before the Whig young men of Boston. It is [illegible] to have chosen to attack Gen. Jackson in an offensive and most insulting manner. By the letter below it will be seen that it is by no means safe to irritate the uncaged lion The General at once denies the assertions of Mr. Adams. And it is quite clear that it will not be—like the dust-covered issue still pending between Clay and Adams—an "adjourned question of veracity." Old Hickory takes the matter by the horns. Mr. Adams may appeal to his "diary," but the *documents* will be considered better authority. It is rather unusual for statesmen, to prefer grave charges, and then bring forward their private journals as evidence! But to the letter:

HERMITAGE, Oct. 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I thank you for the copy of the Intelligencer containing the address of John Q. Adams to discredit the testimony of Mr. Erving, whose statements were referred to in my letter to the Hon. A. V. Brown of February 12th, 1843; and like most of the productions from a diseased mind, proves little else but its own weakness and folly.

My letter to Mr. Brown was published on the 20th of March, 1844, in Washington city, where Mr. Adams was at the time. It has been the subject of comment in the newspaper presses of both parties in all portions of the Union; and the statements of Mr. Erving, and the inferences from them have not been deemed worthy of the notice of Mr. Adams, until now, just before the close of the Presidential canvas, he pretends to have discovered that great in justice had been done him, and he makes a childish appeal to his own "*diary*" to screen him from the odium which has fallen upon his treachery to the best interests of his country.

Mr. Adams has been seven months in preparing this issue of deception for the public. I pledge my countrymen as soon as I can obtain the papers not now in my possession, referred to in the letter to Mr. Brown, to prove not only that Mr. Adams has no cause of complaint against me, but that his veracity, like his diplomacy, cannot be propped up by his "*diary*."

I say in advance of the review I shall take of this extraordinary production of his, thus heralded before the public on the eve of the Presidential election, that the assertion of my having advised the Treaty of 1819 is a barefaced falsehood without the shadow of proof to sustain it; and that the entire address is full of statements at war with truth, and of sentiments hostile to every dictate of patriotism.

Who but a traitor to his country can appeal as Mr. Adams does to the youth of Boston; in the close of his address?

"Your trial is approaching. The spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery are drawn together for the deadly conflict of arms. The annexation of Texas to the Union is the blast of the trumpet for a foreign, civil, servile and [illegible] of which the Government of the United States, fallen into traitorous hands, has already twice given the signal first by a shameless treaty rejected by a virtuous Senate; and again by the glove of defiance hurled by the apostle of nullification at the avowed policy of the British empire, [illegible] to the extinction of slavery throughout the world. Young men of Boston; burnish your armor—prepare for the conflict; and I say to you in the language of Galgacus to the ancient Briton—think of your forefathers—think of your posterity!"

What is this but delusion—or, what is worse—a direct appeal to arms to oppose the decision of the American people, should it be favorable to the annexation of Texas to the United States?

I may be blamed for spelling Mr. Erving's name wrong, but I trust I shall never deserve the shame of mistaking the path of duty where my country's rights are involved. I believed from the disclosures made to me of the transactions of 1819, that Mr. Adams surrendered the interests of the United States when he took the Sabine river as the boundary between us and Spane, when he might have gone to the Colorado, if not to the Rio del Norte. Such was the natural inference from the facts stated by Mr. Erving; and there is nothing in the account

now given of the negociation to alter the impression. The address, on the contrary, does not at all relieve Mr. Adams. It proves that he was then as now an alien to the true interests of his country; but he had not then as now the pretext of co-operation with Great Britain in her peaceful endeavors to extinguish slavery throughout the world.

Is there an American patriot that can read the above extract, and other similar ones that may be taken from the address of this monarchist in disguise, without a feeling of horror? Grant that the thousands of those who think with me, that the addition of Texas to our Union would be a national benefit, are in error—are we to be deterred from the expression of our opinions by threats of armed opposition? and it is in this manner that the peaceful policy of Great Britain is to be carried into execution should the American people decide that we are in error? Or does Mr. Adams mean to intimate that the will of Great Britain should be the law for American statesmen, and will be enforced at the point of the bayonet by those descended from the patriots of our revolution?

Instead of going to British history for sentiments worthy of the Republican youth of our country on an occasion so vitally affecting our national safety and honor, I would recommend those in Gen. Washington's Farewell Address, and particularly his warning to us to avoid entangling allinnces with foreign nations, and whatever is calculated to create sectional or geographical parties at home.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. Robert Armstrong.

MORE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA—SAVAGE RENCONTRE.

Last evening, says the U. S Gazette of Saturday, there was one of those disgraceful riots, which have brought shame upon the city and the fire department. The rowdies belonging to the Weccacoe Hose, attacked the Weccacoe Engine Company's house, on Queen street, with brickbats and other missiles.

A general fight ensued, in the course of which a member of the Weccacoe Engine Company was terribly beaten with a club, anp two more were badly shot in the face, by the discharge of a pistol loaded with small shot. The members of the Weccacoe, finally retired into their engine house, and that terminated the fight for the time.

THE PALMETTO STATE.

South Carolina has swept the field so cleanly, that there is scarce a vestige of Coonism. In many districts, not a Coon candidate presented himself. The Presidential electors are elected by the Legislature in South Carolina, and the Democrats have an overwhelming majority in both branches. The Democratic majority in the State cannot be less than *twenty-five thousand.*

From the New Orleans Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston Civilian of the 7th ult. contains the reply of Gen. Houston to the manifesto which appeared from Gen. Woll, announcing the recommencement of hostilities. It is dated Washington, (Texas.) July 29th, 1844, and is cuttingly caustic. After rebuking the *soi-dissant* hero of San Jacinto for his want of diplomatic courtesy in not making his address or communication through the proper channel, the Secretary of State, he refers to the indignation expressed by Santa Anna at what he calls the perfidy of the Texan government in disapproving of the acts of the Texan commissioners, and says:

"I regret much that you have give this complexion to the affairs of the two countries.—When men, by chance or Providence, have been elevated to the rule of nations, and entrusted with the protection of the best interests of the people, it must be considered a misfortune when they entail upon them calamities which their duties as philanthropists should teach them to avert.

When belligerents, even in the most angry excitement of feeling, are arrayed against each other, it is but proper that their chieftains should preserve towards each other that comity which might render each other approachable, and thereby avert great human suffering and the effusion of human blood. When war rages, all ranks and conditions are subject to its agitations and calamities. Texas has already endured the extremest agony, and will endeavor to profit by her experience. Against her you have again denounced war. We await the event.

Eight years ago you were a supplicant, obtained your liberation without ransom, and acknowledged the government of Texas. If Texas existed then as a nation, her recognition since that time by other powers, and her increased commercial relations would well excuse your recognition of a sovereignty now.

But, sir, you speak of your resources and power. They were defied and triumphed over in 1836, and, if you invade Texas in 1841, you will find neither her power, nor the success of her arms less complete.

I desire to know for what reason you have charged the authorities of Texas with *perfidy?* Have they ever given to Mexico any pledge they have not redeemed? They have liberated her chiefs and soldiers taken on the field of battle, without obligation so to do. They are of a race which permit neither their word nor their honor to be falsified. How has it been with Mexico? The capitulation of Fanning was disregarded, and hundreds massacred *in cold blood.* You, indeed, denied a cognizance of the fact declared you were implicated by the falsehood of Gen. Urrea, and that if you ever returned to your country, and came into power, you would execute him for his duplicity. Have you done it? You have power, but to what purpose? Of the inoffensive traders who visited Santa Fee, and capitulated to your officers, what was the treatment? They were slaughtered by the way side when unable to march, and their ears cut off and exhibited as evidences of their destruction—evidences indeed, of barbarity not heard of among nations pretending to be civilized, since the ninth century of the Christian era.

Again, at the surrender of Mier, your officers pledged to the men the protection due to prisoners of war. In fulfillment of which they were soon after barbarously decimated, and the remainder ever since held in chains and prison. They were also to be returned to their homes immediately after their submission. But every pledge given to them *has been violated.* Is this good faith?

You likewise pledged yourself, solemnly, through Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers, to release the Texian prisoners in Mexico, if those of Mexico remaining in Texas should be set at liberty—which was done, on the part of this government, by public proclamation, and safe conduct offered them to return to their country. Have you performed your part of the agreement and your duty? Are they free?

Will all this justify you in charging through Gen. Woll, either the government or citizens of Texas with perfidy or its Executive with double dealing in diplomacy?

I regret sir extermely that it has been my duty to advert to circumstances which must be as disagreeable to you as to myself. But you have invoked it.

If you have denounced war and intend to prosecute it do so presently. We will abide the result. Present yourself with a force that indicates a desire of conquest and with all the appendages of your power, and we may respect your effort. But the marauding incursions which have heretofore characterized your *molestation,* will only serve to excite the contempt of honorable men.

I have the honor to embrace you
With salutations of
The most affectionate regard,
SAM HOUSTON.

MARRIED.

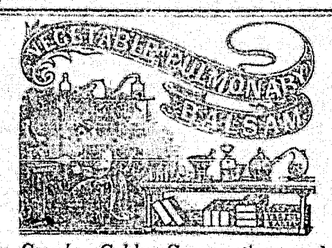
In Oxford, 8th inst., by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Albion K. Norris, of Bangor, to Miss Abba J. Hayes, of Oxford.

DIED.

In Norway, Nov. 2, of consumption, Mrs. Emily J., wife of Mr. James N. Hall, aged about 28.—Oct 7, Mrs. Lydia Swift, aged 82 years.—26th, Martha S. daughter of Mr. John Whitmarsh, aged 23.

In Waterford, Oct. 25th, Mr. John Wilkins, aged 65 years.

In Greenwood, Oct. 24, Miss Elizabeth Pool, aged 22 years.



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public,

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whloe name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Hebron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Hebron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1843, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by George Cobb, Collector of said town for said year 1843, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Names of Owners,	No. of Acres.	Value.	Amt. of Tax unpaid.
Josiah D. Bearce,			1,7
Simeon Briggs,			2,18
William W Bumpuss,			4,87
Pristam G Bicknell,			4,07
Marcus Daver,			3,24
Widow Susanah Davee,			1,62
Jacob Decoster,			10,64
Benjamin F. Pratt,			1,01
Heirs of Ebenezer Perkins,			9,93
Solemon & Zachariah Rowe,			9,07
Nonresident			
Whitman & Welch,	850	550	13,77
George Bridgham,	100	150	3,24
Deficiency of Highway tax in 1842,			1,62
Cyrus Besse,	100	500	10,85

CHRISTOPHER C CUSHMAN,
Treasurer of said town.
Hebron, November 6th, 1844. *3w27

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL MERRILL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MERCY MERRILL.
Waterford, Oct. 15, 1844. 21

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SARAH CUSHMAN,

late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, A. D 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Bartlett H Cushman, in said Oxford, on the last Saturday of December and the last Saturday of January next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

E. R HOLMES, } Com'rs.
ALANSON BRYANT, }
Nov. 11, 1844. 3w17

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 6, 1844. 1yN26

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas David P. Stowell, of Paris in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the third day of March, A. D. 1842, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his mortgage Deed, a certain tract of land situated in said Paris, and recor'ed in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 64, P. 237, to which reference may be had for a more particular description, and as the condition of the aforesaid mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice of foreclosedre of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

J. B. STOWELL.

Paris, Nov. 4, 1844.

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of Paris will be in session at the Assessors' Office, Paris-Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th of Nov, proximo, for the purpose of examining those who intend to teach School in said town.

Each applicant is requsted to present to the Committee a certificate of his good moral character from the Selectmen of the town where he resides, as required by law.

Agents of Districts will confer a favor on the Committee, and save expense to the town, by securing the attendance of the Teacher in his District on the day appointed for examination

Per order of the Committee,
Oct 28, 1844. 3w25

Trial of Ploughs.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that there will be holden on my grounds, in Buckfield Village, on the 5th of Nov next, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. a

PLOUGHING MATCH,

for the purpose of determining the relative merits of the several Cast Iron Ploughs in use in this vicinity; especially the Hearsy plough; the Winslow plough; the Gilmore plough, and the Canton plough; and probably those of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and Prowty & Mears. S. F. BROWN.
Buckfield, Oct. 25, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November next, at one o'clock P M., all the real estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, deceased. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased in said Sumner, containing one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, (about twenty-five of which is intervale,) having convenient buildings upon the same, pleasantly situated, about one and a half mile from Jackson Village, (so called.) Said premises being subject to a mortgage to Alexander Ryerson to secure certain notes, on which are due three hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents. Said sale will be at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, in said Sumner, and the terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

HENRY C. REED, Administrator.
Oct 23, 1844 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Caleb Snell, Guardian of Jason, Silas, William K. & Jennett Mitchell, all minor children of Levi Mitchell, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered,* That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on Thursday following the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Bradley, of Hollis, County of York, Israel B. Bradley, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Samuel Bradley, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered,* That the aforesaid named Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Peter C. Virgin,** Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Samuel Gorham, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of sixty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Philip Bradford, Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

David Colcord, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah Steer, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Hannah Shackley,** Widow of Elijah Shackley, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Daniel Towle, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbetts, Jr. late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Foreclosure of a Mortgage.

WHEREAS, Joseph Sturtevant, late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred eight, conveyed unto Seth Morse in his capacity of Treasurer of said town of Paris, and to his successors in office, for the use and benefit of said town of Paris, by deed of Mortgage, two certain tracts or parcels of land lying in Paris aforesaid, one tract being the Easterly half of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Range of Lots in said Paris; the other tract being all that part of Lot number Eleven in Range Seven, aforesaid, that remains after taking off sixty acres at the West end of said Lot which was sold to Josiah Smith, computed to be forty-seven acres more or less—to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars at any term of time within sixteen years then next ensuing, with interest annually.—And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, the subscriber in his capacity of Treasurer and for the use and benefit of said town, hereby claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

ALANSON MELLEN, } Treasurer of the
Paris, Oct. 24th, 1844. } Town of Paris.
3w25

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, '44.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizzinges and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Antiacid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the livery which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar; observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hanniford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpuss; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

Notice.

THE Anniversary of the Tyrotinic Adelphi Society of Hebron Academy, and the Literary performances of the Students, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst at one o'clock P. M.

Address by Stephen Emery, Esq.

J. W. ALLEN, }
R. W. CAM, } Com't of Arrangements.
F. C. BUCK, }
Oct. 15, 1844. *23

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

ABIGAIL WALKER,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES WALKER.
Fryeburg, Aug. 6, 1844. 26

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfereing, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.
June 17, 1844. 3m6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A M, all the real estate of

DANIEL STOWELL,

late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm, of the late deceased in Paris, subject to the Widow's right of Dower. Also, the reversion of the Widow's right of Dower therein.

Said sale will be on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS HILL, Administrator.
Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. *24

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JAMES PERRY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER S. THAYER.
Paris, Oct. 16, 1844. 24*

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private sale, at the house of the subscriber in Waterford, on Saturday the twenty-third day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of said Watertford, deceased, as will produce the sum of ninety-five dollars. Said real estate consists of one undivided half of a piece of land situated in the Lower Village in Waterford, containing about two acres known as the Parsonage Lot.

DEBE BERRY, Administratrix.
Waterford, Oct 21, 1844. 3w24

From the Norway Advertiser.

CANADA RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of the citizens of Bethel and vicinity [illegible] agreeable to previous notice, on Saturday, Oct. 26 1844, at the Meeting-house in [illegible] Bethel was thel organized by choosing Hon. John Grover Chairman, and Leonard Jewett, Secretary.

On motion of Jedediah Burbank, Esq., voted that a committee of three be nominated by the chair, to draft and report Resolutions for the consideration and action of the meeting. Jedediah Burbank, Esq., M. B Bartlett, Esq., and Mr. Abernethy Grover were nominated, and confirmed by vote to be that committee, which reported the following Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the establishment of a Rail Road between the city of Portland and the city of Montreal, is an object of vast importance to the Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial interests of Maine.

Resolved, That we view, with great satisfaction, the united and energetic exertions on foot to establish a Rail Road to connect the city of Montreal and Portland.

Resolved, As the object of this great contemplated thoroughfare is to unite the great basin of the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic, at some good and safe harbor, that the shortest practicable route, having Portland and Montreal for its termini, should in our opinion be the one selected.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, much time should be spent in critically exploring the face of the country between Portland and Connecticut River, north of the White Hills, and south of Lake Umbagog; that a very practicable route, and the nearest in a direct line between the two cities, might be found near the Canal, up the vally of Crooked river, to the Androscoggin, in Bethel, thence up the Androscoggin, to Moes river, to Gorham, N. H, and then up the valley of Moes river, and down Israel's river to Lancaster, or it might pass to Gorham, N. H. up the Androscoggin, to Berlin, thence up the Dead river and down the Under Ammonoosuck to Northumberland, where it has been supposed that the Androscoggin might be turned into the Connecticut at a small expense; or the route might pass through North Yarmouth, Gray, Norway, and Greenwood to Bethel, and thence up the Androscoggin; and that we deem the route up the Androscoggin, as described before, *highly practicible*; or it might cross the Androscoggin, and pass up Bear river, through Newry to Cambridge, in the Lake basin, and thence westerly for the Connecticut, if any Mountain pass can be found of less elevation than the summit level of valleys father South.

Resolved, that we will cooperate most cheerfully, with the friends of this enterprise in facilitating, and carrying it forward.

Resolved, That the Doings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, with these Resolutions, be presented to to the Oxford and Cumberland papers for publication.

After an interesting discussion, in which Rev. Charles Frost, Jedediah Burbank Esq. Mr. Ezra Twitchel, Col. Aaron Mason, Mr. Abernethy Grover, and M. B. Bartlett, Esq. took part, the above Resolutions were passed unanimously.

Voted that Dr. John Grover be a committee to confer with others interested on the subject, and call meetings at his pleasure. Adjourned.

JOHN GROVER,

LEANDER JEWETT, Secretary.

☞Mr. S. N. Dickerson, the publisher of the Boston Almanac, proposes to publish in that neat little annual, a complete list of the newspapers in New England. For this purpose he wishes a copy of every paper sent him. It will be a useful and valuable list.

A Good Anecdote of a Morman preacher is related by a correspondent of the N. Y. Preacyune, as follows:—'A few days since, at New Bedford one of the of apostles sent forth to promulgate the faith of the Latter Day Saints advertised that he would give an evening lecture, 'free gratis for nothing,' and earnestly called upon the good citizens to attend. He procured a suitable room, had it well lighted, and when the time came found himself surrounded with some thirty or forty listeners. After a somewhat lengthy harrangue, in which he sent, forth the rise, progress & onward march of the true Morman church, he finally finished; but as the congregation were rising to depart, he checked them for a moment with the remark that he hoped they would contribute enough to pay for the lighting of the room, which only amounted to the paltry sum of six dollars. A hat was carried round by the assistant apostle, and after circling round the room was returned, with its contents of pieces and pennies, to the follower of Joe Smith. Slowly he turned the hat over upon his desk, deliberately he counted the change—two dollars and twenty-five cents was the entire sum. The apostle looked about him. 'My hearers,' said he, with a small earthquake of smothered indignation in his looks—'My hearers, the expenses of the room are six dollars—the entire receipts are two dollars and twenty-five cents, and not the first red sent more? Now I told you, in the fiast place, that my own services were gratuitous. I charge nothing for preaching, *but I'll see the generation eternally d——d before I'll find lights!*'

Notice

THE Subscriber gives notice that I have this day given my son EDWARD MARTIN, his time, and authorized him to receive the benefit of his services and earnings; and I shall claim no claim thereto, and shall pay no debts of his contracting.

his
ANDREW ✕ MARTIN.
mark

Witness—
CHARLES N. YORK.
Penn, May 20, 1844. *21

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhea, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, if they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. R Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommenced by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.

Aug 27. 6m16erly

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS on the 29th day of August, A D 1838 Samuel Osgood, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, mortgaged to the subscriber, of Paris in said County, the following described Lots of land, to wit.—Lot No. 1, in Lovell, being the same that James Osgood bought of Cyrus Eastman—also, the following Lots situated in Fryeburg, to wit:—One undivided half of Lot No. 3, David Page right—Also, an undivided half of Lot No. 7, Ezra Porter right—Also 10 acres by Lovell's Pond and mill farm—Also Lot No. 53, Moses Ames right.—Also, part of Lot No. 22, Sam'l Ingalls right, containing 50 acres—Also, 20 acres of Meadow, being the same James Osgood bought of Joshua Gammon, and lying on lower Kezer Pond,—for a more particular description reference is had to Oxford District Registry, at Fryeburg, Lib. 19. Folio 353 & 354 Said Mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand dated at Fryeburg, Aug 29, 1838, and signed by Samuel Osgood & James Osgood as principal, and James O McMillan as surety One payable to James F. Rawson or order for $367 42, in one year, and interest annually, the other for the sum of $2 08, on demand and interest.

I now hereby give public notice that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and I claim a right to foreclose the same—agreeable to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES F RAWSON

Paris, Oct 15, 1844. 23

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Prices.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,50
do Tin Foil, 25 50
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00,
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28, tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14 1842. 41

Administrator's sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on the twenty fifth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate of

HIRAM KNIGHT,

late of Paris, deceased. Said estate consists of the house and lot called the homestead of the deceased, where he last resided in said Paris. Also, a small Shoe maker's Shop and lot on which it stands Also, one half of a Pew in the Congregational Meeting House in said town subject to the Widow's right of Dower in said property. In said sale will be included the reversionary right of the Widow's Dower Said sale will be at the dwelling house on the premises, and terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

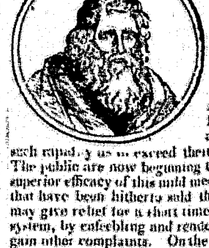
LEVI STOWELL, } Administrator de bonis non on said Estate.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sum and bad humor from the body—in the spring the impure and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Those diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, serofulous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phrenzy, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, cutting, sore throats, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, gall stones, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammations, weak stomach, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring the long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial is given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall these humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Cate; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they contract the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassmere, from	- -	45 to 65 cts per yd
Fulled Cloth,	- -	30 to 37 1/2 per yd
Satinet, and find warp,	-	25 to 35 cts per yd
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,		25 to 35 cts per yd
White Flannel,	- - -	17 cts per yd.
Colored do	- - -	25 cts per yd.
Colored and pressed,	- -	25 cts. per yd
Cloth Dressing,	- -	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unsatisfactorily done, they hold themselves responsible for the damage

Thanking for the past for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and the dispatch of business, for a continuance of their favors

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent

South Paris, May, 1844 tf 52

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABERNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE J. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abernethy Grover and Fordyce J. Burbank are the general partners to said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed to his share to the Capital stock, the sum of one thousand dollars cash.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct 1844

ABERNETHY GROVER
FORDYCE J. BURBANK
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Acknowledged the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. Oct1

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private sale, at the house of the subscriber in Waterford, on Saturday the twenty third day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of said Waterford, deceased, as will produce the sum of ninety five dollars. Said real estate consists of one undivided half of a piece of land situated in the Lower Village in Waterford, containing about two acres known as the Parsonage Lot.

PHEBE BERRY, Administratrix.

Waterford, Oct 21, 1844 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Henry C. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the last Tuesday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

DR. WISTAR'S
Bals m of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller —is1y16

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the day, are especially recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivaled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Lower Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent, Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each one and all from the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal as hard to cure. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well toned instrument, every string of which renders harmony, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regenerate the whole human structure, and remove all obstructions and acrid matter on its vascular tubes.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Morgan Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars expressly with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Fice.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Wash.
Canton Point, J. Heasley.
Canton Mills, A. Bateows.
Dixfield, C. L. Easty.
Mexico, J. M. Dalloff
East Rumford, A. Guisler.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jackson ville, C. Howe.
Porter, L. Bane, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hallowell & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Traveling Agent

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

John Stanley, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Stanley, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for Licence to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges; also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and accepted.

GEO. F EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Francis Cushman, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of three thousand dollars for the payment of the debts and incidental charges; also, a Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the Last Will and Testament of

LEMUEL STEPHENS,

late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISSACER F. STEPHENS.

Hartford, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

LEWIS B. WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN J. BOLMAN.

Dixfield, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL MERRILL,

Late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MERCY MERRILL.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, loiness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sources and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable aperitive in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness of the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and in no instance known it will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure by it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and expeditious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, causing with no leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take active drug to accompany directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWDER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Larrow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bradbury, B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H Hammond, Ives & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M Dalloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Lancaster, M. W. Kimball; Cumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—ep1y

Notice.

THE Anniversary of the Tyrocinium Adelphi Society of Hebron Academy, and the Literary performances of the Students, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst at one o'clock P M

Address by STEPHEN EMERY, Esq.

J. W. ALLEN, }
R. W. CAM, } Com't of Arrangements.
F. C. BUCK, }

Oct. 15, 1844 *23

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, and in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty four—

On the Petition of Noah Prince, Guardian of Byron, John A., William and Jude P. Farrar, minor heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell their interest in the homestead farm of said deceased, for the purpose of paying out and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof in interest,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

ABIGAIL WALKER

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CHARLES WALKER

Fryeburg, Aug 6, 1844. 20

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop near Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1844 3m6

Administrator's sale.

BY virtue of a Lic nse obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A M., all the real estate of

DANIEL STOWELL,

late of Paris [illegible] purpose of paying the [illegible] ges.

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of the late deceased in Paris, subject to the Widow's right of Dower. Also, the reversion of the Widow's right of Dower therein

Said sale will be on the p[illegible] and terms made known at the time of s[illegible]

THOMAS HILL, Administrator.

Paris, Oct 15, 1844 *24

The subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JAMES PERRY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER D. THAYER.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1844 24*